
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6499

State of Washington 57th Legislature

2002 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senators Kline, Hargrove, Costa, Long, Regala, Winsley and Kohl-Welles; by request of Department of Corrections)

READ FIRST TIME 02/08/2002.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to supervision of offenders; amending RCW
- 2 9.94A.545, 9.94A.631, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.650, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700,
- 3 9.94A.705, 9.94A.715, 9.94A.720, 9.94A.740, 9.94A.750, 9.94A.760,
- 4 9.92.060, 9.95.204, 9.95.210, 72.04A.090, 4.56.100, 72.65.080, and
- 5 41.06.380; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.753; and providing an
- 6 effective date.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.545 and 2000 c 28 s 13 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 (1) On all sentences of confinement for one year or less, the court
- 11 may impose up to one year of community custody, subject to conditions
- 12 and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 and 9.94A.720. An
- 13 offender shall be on community custody as of the date of sentencing.
- 14 However, during the time for which the offender is in total or partial
- 15 confinement pursuant to the sentence or a violation of the sentence,
- 16 the period of community custody shall toll.
- 17 (2) The department may eliminate or terminate any term of community
- 18 custody imposed by the court under this section, or any term of
- 19 community supervision imposed by the court under prior law, for an

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- 1 offender who is classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk
- 2 assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the state,
- 3 the department, or any department employee based on the determination
- 4 to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to eliminate or
- 5 terminate a term of community custody or community supervision, in the
- 6 <u>absence of gross negligence</u>. The decision to eliminate or terminate
- 7 community custody or community supervision shall not affect the
- 8 superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.
- 9 (3) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
- 10 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
- 11 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
- 12 <u>convicted</u>.
- 13 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.631 and 1984 c 209 s 11 are each amended to read
- 14 as follows:
- 15 If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a sentence,
- 16 a community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest of the
- 17 offender without a warrant, pending a determination by the court. If
- 18 there is reasonable cause to believe that an offender has violated a
- 19 condition or requirement of the sentence, an offender may be required
- 20 to submit to a search and seizure of the offender's person, residence,
- 21 automobile, or other personal property. A community corrections
- 22 officer may also arrest an offender for any crime committed in his or
- 23 her presence. The facts and circumstances of the conduct of the
- 24 offender shall be reported by the community corrections officer, with
- 25 recommendations, to the court.
- 26 If a community corrections officer arrests or causes the arrest of
- 27 an offender under this section, the offender shall be confined and
- 28 detained in the county jail of the county in which the offender was
- 29 taken into custody, and the sheriff of that county shall receive and
- 30 keep in the county jail, where room is available, all prisoners
- 31 delivered to the jail by the community corrections officer, and such
- 32 offenders shall not be released from custody on bail or personal
- 33 recognizance, except upon approval of the court, pursuant to a written
- 34 order.
- 35 Community corrections officers have no obligation to arrest and
- 36 <u>detain an offender, or to report a violation to the superior court,</u>
- 37 where the department has eliminated or terminated supervision pursuant

- 1 to RCW 9.94A.545, 9.94A.650, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700, 9.94A.705, and 9.94A.715.
- 3 Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2000 c 119 s 3 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
- (1) When an offender has completed the requirements of the sentence while under the custody or supervision of the department, the secretary of the department or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge. The department has no obligation to provide notice under this section if the offender is no longer under the custody or supervision of the department at the time the offender completes the requirements of the sentence.
 - (2) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.
- (4) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order issued under chapter 10.99 RCW that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.

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- 1 (5) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the 2 department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This 3 voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release 4 from custody.
- 5 Sec. 4. RCW 9.94A.650 and 2000 c 28 s 18 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 (1) This section applies to offenders who have never been 8 previously convicted of a felony in this state, federal court, or 9 another state, and who have never participated in a program of deferred 10 prosecution for a felony, and who are convicted of a felony that is 11 not:
- 12 (a) Classified as a violent offense or a sex offense under this 13 chapter;
- (b) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or flunitrazepam classified in Schedule IV;
- (c) Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver a methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers as defined in RCW 69.50.206(d)(2); or
- 20 (d) The selling for profit of any controlled substance or 21 counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, RCW 69.50.204, except 22 leaves and flowering tops of marihuana.
 - (2) In sentencing a first-time offender the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses. The sentence may also include a term of community supervision or community custody as specified in subsection (3) of this section,
- 30 which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include
- 31 requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the
- 32 following:

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- 33 (a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- 34 (b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to the period 35 specified in subsection (3) of this section, or inpatient treatment not 36 to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense;
- 37 (c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational 38 training;

- 1 (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the 2 community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's 3 address or employment;
 - (e) Report as directed to a community corrections officer; or
- 5 (f) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided 6 in RCW 9.94A.030 and/or perform community service work.
- 7 (3) The terms and statuses applicable to sentences under subsection 8 (2) of this section are:
- 9 (a) For sentences imposed on or after July 25, 1999, for crimes 10 committed before July 1, 2000, up to one year of community supervision.
- 11 If treatment is ordered, the period of community supervision may 12 include up to the period of treatment, but shall not exceed two years;
- 13 and

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- (b) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, up to one year of community custody unless treatment is ordered, in which case the period of community custody may include up to the period of treatment, but shall not exceed two years. Any term of community custody imposed under this section is subject to conditions and sanctions as authorized in this section and in RCW 9.94A.715 (2) and (3).
- 20 (4) The department shall discharge from community supervision any 21 offender sentenced under this section before July 25, 1999, who has 22 served at least one year of community supervision and has completed any 23 treatment ordered by the court.
 - (5) The department may eliminate or terminate any term of community custody or community supervision imposed by the court under this section for an offender who is classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the state, the department, or any department employee based on the determination to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to eliminate or terminate a term of community custody or community supervision, in the absence of gross negligence. The decision to eliminate or terminate community custody or community supervision shall not affect the superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.
- 34 (6) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
 35 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
 36 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
 37 convicted.

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- Sec. 5. RCW 9.94A.690 and 2000 c 28 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:
- 3 (1)(a) An offender is eligible to be sentenced to a work ethic camp 4 if the offender:
- 5 (i) Is sentenced to a term of total confinement of not less than 6 twelve months and one day or more than thirty-six months;
- 7 (ii) Has no current or prior convictions for any sex offenses or 8 for violent offenses; and
- 9 (iii) Is not currently subject to a sentence for, or being 10 prosecuted for, a violation of the uniform controlled substances act or 11 a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 12 or 69.50 RCW.
- 13 (b) The length of the work ethic camp shall be at least one hundred 14 twenty days and not more than one hundred eighty days.
- 15 (2) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for the work ethic camp and is likely to qualify under 16 17 subsection (3) of this section, the judge shall impose a sentence within the standard sentence range and may recommend that the offender 18 19 serve the sentence at a work ethic camp. In sentencing an offender to 20 the work ethic camp, the court shall specify: (a) That upon completion of the work ethic camp the offender shall be released on community 21 custody for any remaining time of total confinement; (b) the applicable 22 23 conditions of supervision on community custody status as required by 24 RCW 9.94A.700(4) and authorized by RCW 9.94A.700(5); and (c) that 25 violation of the conditions may result in a return to total confinement 26 for the balance of the offender's remaining time of confinement.
 - (3) The department shall place the offender in the work ethic camp program, subject to capacity, unless: (a) The department determines that the offender has physical or mental impairments that would prevent participation and completion of the program; (b) the department determines that the offender's custody level prevents placement in the program; (c) the offender refuses to agree to the terms and conditions of the program; (d) the offender has been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order; or (e) the offender has participated in the work ethic camp program in the past.
- 37 (4) An offender who fails to complete the work ethic camp program, 38 who is administratively terminated from the program, or who otherwise 39 violates any conditions of supervision, as defined by the department,

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- shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court and shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time.
- 4 (5) During the last two weeks prior to release from the work ethic 5 camp program the department shall provide the offender with 6 comprehensive transition training.
- 7 (6) The department may eliminate or terminate any term of community 8 custody imposed by the court under this section for an offender who is 9 classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the state, the department, 10 or any department employee based on the determination to classify an 11 offender at the lowest risk level, or to eliminate or terminate a term 12 of community custody, in the absence of gross negligence. The decision 13 to eliminate or terminate community custody shall not affect the 14
- 16 (7) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
 17 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
 18 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
 19 convicted.

superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.

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- 20 **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.94A.700 and 2000 c 28 s 22 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- When a court sentences an offender to a term of total confinement in the custody of the department for any of the offenses specified in this section, the court shall also sentence the offender to a term of community placement as provided in this section.
- 26 (1) The court shall order a one-year term of community placement 27 for the following:
- 28 (a) A sex offense or a serious violent offense committed after July 29 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1990; or
- 30 (b) An offense committed on or after July 1, 1988, but before July 31 25, 1999, that is:
- 32 (i) Assault in the second degree;
- 33 (ii) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 34 (iii) A crime against persons where it is determined in accordance 35 with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a
- 36 deadly weapon at the time of commission; or
- 37 (iv) A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not 38 sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660.

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- 1 (2) The court shall sentence the offender to a term of community 2 placement of two years or up to the period of earned release awarded 3 pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728, whichever is longer, for:
- 4 (a) An offense categorized as a sex offense committed on or after 5 July 1, 1990, but before June 6, 1996, including those sex offenses 6 also included in other offense categories;
- 7 (b) A serious violent offense other than a sex offense committed on 8 or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000; or
- 9 (c) A vehicular homicide or vehicular assault committed on or after 10 July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000.
- (3) The community placement ordered under this section shall begin 11 either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as 12 the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned 13 release. When the court sentences an offender to the statutory maximum 14 15 sentence then the community placement portion of the sentence shall 16 consist entirely of the community custody to which the offender may become eligible. Any period of community custody actually served shall 17 be credited against the community placement portion of the sentence. 18
- 19 (4) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of any 20 community placement imposed under this section shall include the 21 following conditions:
- (a) The offender shall report to and be available for contact with the assigned community corrections officer as directed;
- (b) The offender shall work at department-approved education, employment, or community service, or any combination thereof;
- 26 (c) The offender shall not possess or consume controlled substances 27 except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
- 28 (d) The offender shall pay supervision fees as determined by the 29 department; and
- 30 (e) The residence location and living arrangements shall be subject 31 to the prior approval of the department during the period of community 32 placement.
- 33 (5) As a part of any terms of community placement imposed under 34 this section, the court may also order one or more of the following 35 special conditions:
- 36 (a) The offender shall remain within, or outside of, a specified 37 geographical boundary;
- 38 (b) The offender shall not have direct or indirect contact with the 39 victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;

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- 1 (c) The offender shall participate in crime-related treatment or 2 counseling services;
 - (d) The offender shall not consume alcohol; or

- 4 (e) The offender shall comply with any crime-related prohibitions.
- (6) An offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a minor victim after June 6, 1996, shall comply with any terms and conditions of community placement imposed by the department relating to contact between the sex offender and a minor victim or a child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim.
- 10 (7) Prior to or during community placement, upon recommendation of 11 the department, the sentencing court may remove or modify any 12 conditions of community placement so as not to be more restrictive.
- (8) The department may eliminate or terminate any term of community 13 placement or community custody imposed by the court under this section 14 15 for an offender who is classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the 16 state, the department, or any department employee based on the 17 determination to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to 18 19 eliminate or terminate a term of community placement or community custody, in the absence of gross negligence. The decision to eliminate 20 or terminate community placement or community custody shall not affect 21 the superior court's jurisdiction over the offender. 22
- (9) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was convicted.
- 27 **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.94A.705 and 2000 c 28 s 23 are each amended to read 28 as follows:
- 29 (1) Except for persons sentenced under RCW 9.94A.700(2) or 30 9.94A.710, when a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department for a violent offense, any 31 crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or any felony offense 32 33 under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, committed on or after July 25, 1999, but before July 1, 2000, the court 34 shall in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the 35 36 offender to a one-year term of community placement beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the 37 38 offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release

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- 1 in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). When the court sentences $\,$
- 2 the offender under this section to the statutory maximum period of
- 3 confinement, then the community placement portion of the sentence shall
- 4 consist entirely of such community custody to which the offender may
- 5 become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). Any
- 6 period of community custody actually served shall be credited against
- 7 the community placement portion of the sentence.
- 8 (2) The department may eliminate or terminate any term of community
- 9 placement or community custody imposed by the court under this section
- 10 for an offender who is classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to
- 11 <u>a risk assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the</u>
- 12 state, the department, or any department employee based on the
- 13 <u>determination to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to</u>
- 14 eliminate or terminate a term of community placement or community
- 15 <u>custody</u>, in the absence of gross negligence. The decision to eliminate
- 16 or terminate community placement or community custody shall not affect
- 17 the superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.
- 18 (3) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
- 19 <u>level</u>, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
- 20 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
- 21 convicted.

- 22 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.715 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 302 are each 23 amended to read as follows:
- 24 (1) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the
- 25 department for a sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712, a
- 26 violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or
- 27 a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or
- 28 after July 1, 2000, the court shall in addition to the other terms of
- 29 the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for the
- 31 period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2),

community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the

- 32 whichever is longer. The community custody shall begin: (a) Upon
- 33 completion of the term of confinement; (b) at such time as the offender
- 34 is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in
- 35 accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2); or (c) with regard to
- 36 offenders sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, upon failure to complete or
- 37 administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing
- 38 alternative program.

(2)(a) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions of community custody shall include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department shall enforce such conditions pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

- (b) As part of any sentence that includes a term of community custody imposed under this subsection, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720. The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of the offender's community custody based upon the risk to community safety. In addition, the department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws.
- (c) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease court imposed conditions except as authorized under subsection (8) of this section. The department shall notify the offender in writing of any such conditions or modifications. In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.
- (3) If an offender violates conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to this section during community custody, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status and impose other available sanctions as provided in RCW 9.94A.737 and 9.94A.740.
- (4) Except for terms of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670, the department shall discharge the offender from community custody on a date determined by the department, which the department may modify, based on risk and performance of the offender, within the range or at the end of the period of earned release, whichever is later.
 - (5) At any time prior to the completion or termination of a sex offender's term of community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it

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- is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the 1 offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition 2 extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the 3 4 offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as 5 contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040. If the court 6 7 extends a condition beyond the expiration of the term of community 8 custody, the department is not responsible for supervision of the 9 offender's compliance with the condition.
- 10 (6) Within the funds available for community custody, the 11 department shall determine conditions and duration of community custody 12 on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders 13 during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and 14 conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to 15 implement the provisions of this subsection.
 - (7) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the following: (a) The crime of conviction; (b) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (c) the safety of the community.
 - (8) Except for terms of community custody imposed under RCW 9.94A.660 and 9.94A.670 or imposed upon a person convicted of a sex offense or a serious violent offense, the department may eliminate or terminate any term of community custody imposed by the court under this section for an offender who is classified at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment by the department. No liability may attach to the state, the department, or any department employee based on the determination to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to eliminate or terminate a term of community custody, in the absence of gross negligence. The decision to eliminate or terminate community custody shall not affect the superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.
- 35 (9) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk 36 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county 37 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was 38 convicted.

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- Sec. 9. RCW 9.94A.720 and 2000 c 28 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:
- 3 (1)(a) Except as provided in RCW 9.94A.545(2), 9.94A.650(5), 4 9.94A.690(6), 9.94A.700(8), 9.94A.705(2), and 9.94A.715(8), all sentenced to terms involving community 5 offenders supervision, ((community service,)) community placement, or community custody((, or 6 7 legal financial obligation)) shall be under the supervision of the 8 department and shall follow explicitly the instructions and conditions 9 of the department. The department may require an offender to perform 10 affirmative acts it deems appropriate to monitor compliance with the conditions of the sentence imposed. 11
- 12 (b) The instructions shall include, at a minimum, reporting as 13 directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within 14 prescribed geographical boundaries, notifying the community corrections 15 officer of any change in the offender's address or employment, and 16 paying the supervision fee assessment.
- (c) For offenders sentenced to terms involving community custody for crimes committed on or after June 6, 1996, the department may include, in addition to the instructions in (b) of this subsection, any appropriate conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, prohibiting the offender from having contact with any other specified individuals or specific class of individuals.
- 23 (d) For offenders sentenced to terms of community custody for 24 crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, the department may impose 25 conditions as specified in RCW 9.94A.715.

26 The conditions authorized under (c) of this subsection may be imposed by the department prior to or during an offender's community 27 custody term. If a violation of conditions imposed by the court or the 28 department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 occurs during community custody, 29 30 it shall be deemed a violation of community placement for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.740 and shall authorize the department to transfer an 31 offender to a more restrictive confinement status as provided in RCW 32 9.94A.737. At any time prior to the completion of an offender's term 33 34 of community custody, the department may recommend to the court that 35 any or all of the conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 or 9.94A.715 be continued beyond the 36 37 expiration of the offender's term of community custody as authorized in 38 RCW 9.94A.715 (3) or (5).

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- The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered on or after July 25, 1993, including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent upon the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.
- 6 (2) No offender sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community service, community custody, or community placement under the 7 8 supervision of the department may own, use, or possess firearms or 9 Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in actual or 10 constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the violation process and sanctions under RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, and 11 9.94A.740. "Constructive possession" as used in this subsection means 12 13 the power and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this subsection has the same definition as in RCW 9.41.010. 14
- 15 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.94A.740 and 1999 c 196 s 9 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
- (1) The secretary may issue warrants for the arrest of any offender 17 18 who violates a condition of community placement or community custody. The arrest warrants shall authorize any law enforcement or peace 19 officer or community corrections officer of this state or any other 20 state where such offender may be located, to arrest the offender and 21 place him or her in total confinement pending disposition of the 22 23 alleged violation. The department shall compensate the local 24 jurisdiction at the office of financial management's adjudicated rate, in accordance with RCW 70.48.440. A community corrections officer, if 25 he or she has reasonable cause to believe an offender in community 26 placement or community custody has violated a condition of community 27 placement or community custody, may suspend the person's community 28 29 placement or community custody status and arrest or cause the arrest 30 and detention in total confinement of the offender, pending the determination of the secretary as to whether the violation has 31 The community corrections officer shall report to the 32 secretary all facts and circumstances and the reasons for the action of 33 34 suspending community placement or community custody status. Α violation of a condition of community placement or community custody 35 36 shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for purposes of RCW 37 9.94A.631. The authority granted to community corrections officers under this section shall be in addition to that set forth in RCW 38

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- 9.94A.631. Community corrections officers have no obligation to arrest 1 and detain an offender, or to report a violation to the superior court, 2 3 where the department has eliminated or terminated supervision pursuant
- 4 to RCW 9.94A.545, 9.94A.650, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700, 9.94A.705, and
- 5 9.94A.715. (2) Inmates, as defined in RCW 72.09.015, who have been transferred 6 7 to community custody and who are detained in a local correctional facility are the financial responsibility of the department of 8 9 corrections, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The 10 community custody inmate shall be removed from the local correctional facility, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, not 11 later than eight days, excluding weekends and holidays, following 12 13 admittance to the local correctional facility and notification that the 14 inmate is available for movement to a state correctional institution. department may negotiate with 15 The local correctional 16 authorities for an additional period of detention; however, offenders sanctioned for community custody violations under 17 9.94A.737(2) to a term of confinement shall remain in the local 18 19 correctional facility for the complete term of the sanction. 20 confinement sanctions imposed under RCW 9.94A.737(2)(a), the local correctional facility shall be financially responsible. 21 confinement sanctions imposed under RCW 9.94A.737(2)(b), the department 22 of corrections shall be financially responsible for that portion of the 23 24 sanction served during the time in which the sex offender is on 25 community custody in lieu of earned release, and the local correctional 26 facility shall be financially responsible for that portion of the 27 sanction served by the sex offender after the time in which the sex offender is on community custody in lieu of earned release. 28 The department, in consultation with the Washington association of sheriffs 29 30 and police chiefs and those counties in which the sheriff does not
- operate a correctional facility, shall establish a methodology for 31 determining the department's local correctional facilities 32
- utilization rate, for each county in calendar year 1998, for offenders 33
- 34 being held for violations of conditions of community custody, community
- 35 placement, or community supervision. For confinement sanctions imposed
- under RCW 9.94A.737(2) (c) or (d), the local correctional facility 36 37 shall continue to be financially responsible to the extent of the
- 38 calendar year 1998 bed utilization rate. If the department's use of

39 space in local correctional facilities of any county for bed

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- 1 confinement sanctions imposed on offenders sentenced to a term of
- 2 community custody under RCW 9.94A.737(2) (c) or (d) exceeds the 1998
- 3 bed utilization rate for the county, the department shall compensate
- 4 the county for the excess use at the per diem rate equal to the lowest
- 5 rate charged by the county under its contract with a municipal
- 6 government during the year in which the use occurs.
- 7 **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.94A.750 and 2000 c 28 s 32 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 This section applies to offenses committed on or before July 1, 10 1985.
- 11 (1) If restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount
- 12 of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred
- 13 eighty days. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred
- 14 eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly
- 15 payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution
- 16 that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total
- 17 amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and
- 18 future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may
- 19 have.
- 20 (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections
- 21 officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a
- 22 change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly
- 23 payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a
- 24 change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the
- 25 recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing
- 26 court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report
- 27 from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.
- 28 (3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section,
- 29 restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall
- 30 be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of
- 31 property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons,
- Fig. 10 Fig. 1
- 32 and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include
- 33 reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or
- 34 other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling
- 35 reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not
- 36 exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss
- 37 from the commission of the offense.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain 1 under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the 2 3 offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to 4 the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. 5 Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional 6 7 ten years for payment of restitution. ((If jurisdiction under the 8 criminal judgment is extended, the department is not responsible for 9 supervision of the offender during the subsequent period.)) 10 portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms and conditions during either the initial ten-year period 11 or subsequent ten-year period if the criminal judgment is extended, 12 regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community 13 14 supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the 15 The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total 16 The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be 17 18 supervised by the department during any term of community placement, 19 community custody, or community supervision. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent 20 period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. 21
 - (5) Restitution may be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section. In addition, restitution may be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

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38 39 (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant to a proceeding in superior court or administrative order for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and child shall not be included in the order. The offender

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shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of the victim's child. For the purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied support obligations under the superior court or administrative order but not longer than a maximum term of twenty-five years following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total amount. The department shall supervise the offender's compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.

- (7) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.
- (8) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim.
- **Sec. 12.** RCW 9.94A.753 and 2000 c 226 s 3 and 2000 c 28 s 33 are 37 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- This section applies to offenses committed after July 1, 1985.

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(1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days except as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.

- (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The portion of the sentence concerning

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restitution may be modified as to amount, terms, and conditions during 1 any period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction, 2 regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community 3 4 supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution 5 ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total 6 7 The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be 8 supervised by the department ((for ten years following the entry of the 9 judgment and sentence or ten years following the offender's release from total confinement)) during any term of community placement, 10 community custody, or community supervision. The department is not 11 responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent 12 period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. 13

- (5) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.
- 25 (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, 26 second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall 27 include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any 28 29 child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant 30 to a civil superior court or administrative order for support for that 31 child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry 32 under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and 33 34 child shall not be included in the order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or 35 superior court order for support of the victim's child. For the 36 37 purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied 38 obligations under the superior court or administrative order for the 39

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period provided in RCW 4.16.020 or a maximum term of twenty-five years following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay The department shall supervise the offender's the total amount. compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.

- (7) Regardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6) of this section, the court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the court within one year of entry of the judgment and sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.
- (8) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.
- (9) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim, survivors of the victim, or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry

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- of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each
- 2 victim's loss when there is more than one victim.
- 3 Sec. 13. RCW 9.94A.760 and 2001 c 10 s 3 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
- 5 (1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. 6 7 The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a subsequent 8 order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial 9 obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments 10 made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the 11 12 offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender 13 14 monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount. 15 receipt of an offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution 16 satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment 17 18 proportionally among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, 19 unless otherwise ordered by the court.
 - (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.
- 30 (3) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be 31 issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate 32 33 issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court 34 shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other 35 36 income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment 37

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is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount 1 payable for one month is owed.

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If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.

(4) Independent of the department, the party or entity to whom the 10 legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any 11 other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal 12 13 financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom 14 15 the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through 16 civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and 17 must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall 18 19 identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the 20 state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of 21 rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington 22 state child support registry shall be identified as the party to whom 23 24 payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape 25 of a child in the first, second, or third degree that result in the 26 pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). All other legal financial 27 obligations for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, may be 28 29 enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the 30 offender's release from total confinement or within ten years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to 31 the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may 32 33 extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of 34 legal financial obligations including crime victims' assessments. All 35 other legal financial obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the offender remains under 36 37 the court's jurisdiction. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender, for 38 39 purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the legal

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- financial obligations, until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The department of corrections shall supervise the offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations ((for ten years following the entry of the judgment and sentence, or ten years following the offender's release from total confinement, whichever period ends later)) during any term of community placement, community custody, or community
- 8 <u>supervision</u>. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains
- 10 under the court's jurisdiction.

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- (5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the 11 offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is 12 13 required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, 14 15 under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions 16 concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the 17 location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department. 18
- 19 (6) After completing the investigation, the department shall make 20 a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the 21 offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial 22 obligation.
 - (7) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- 37 (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, 38 the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect 39 the legal financial obligation from the offender. Any amount collected

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- by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. The department is authorized to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.
- 6 (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation 7 may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining 8 satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9 9.94A.7701.
- 10 (10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a 11 legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a 12 sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance 13 as provided in RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.
- 14 (11) The county clerk shall provide the department with 15 individualized monthly billings for each offender with an unsatisfied 16 legal financial obligation and shall provide the department with notice 17 of payments by such offenders no less frequently than weekly.
- 18 (12) The department may arrange for the collection of unpaid legal 19 financial obligations through the county clerk, or through another 20 entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility for collection. The 21 costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- 22 (13) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, or 23 any of its employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf 24 liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial 25 obligations.
- 26 **Sec. 14.** RCW 9.92.060 and 1996 c 298 s 5 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
- (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder, 28 29 burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, rape of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion, at the 30 time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence 31 32 be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the superior court, and that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a community 33 34 corrections officer employed by the department of corrections, or if the county elects to assume responsibility for the supervision of all 35 36 superior court misdemeanant probationers a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county, upon such terms as the superior court 37 38 may determine.

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- (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court 1 2 shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 3 In addition, the superior court may require the convicted 4 person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the superior 5 court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family 6 7 support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have 8 suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in 9 question or when the offender pleads quilty to a lesser offense or 10 fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or 11 12 offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to 13 pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the 14 15 state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition 16 was required; and (d) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug 17 fund.
 - (3) As a condition of the suspended sentence, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- 30 (4) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection 31 (2)(b) of this section and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort 32 to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. 33 34 superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been 35 made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the 36 37 termination of the suspended sentence.
- 38 (5) In cases where the court has ordered supervision as a condition 39 of probation, the department of corrections may eliminate or terminate

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- 1 the supervision, including supervision for payment of restitution or
- 2 legal financial obligations, if the department has classified the
- 3 <u>offender at the lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment. No</u>
- 4 <u>liability shall attach to the state, the department, or any department</u>
- 5 employee based on the determination to classify an offender at the
- 6 lowest risk level, or to eliminate or terminate supervision, in the
- 7 absence of gross negligence. The decision to eliminate or terminate
- 8 supervision shall not affect the superior court's jurisdiction over the
- 9 offender.
- 10 (6) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
- 11 <u>level</u>, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
- 12 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
- 13 <u>convicted</u>.
- 14 Sec. 15. RCW 9.95.204 and 1996 c 298 s 1 are each amended to read
- 15 as follows:
- 16 (1) When a superior court places a defendant convicted of a
- 17 misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor on probation and orders supervision
- 18 under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the department of corrections has
- 19 initial responsibility for supervision of that defendant. The
- 20 <u>department may eliminate or terminate supervision, including</u>
- 21 <u>supervision for payment of restitution or legal financial obligations</u>,
- 22 if the department has classified the offender at the lowest risk level
- 23 pursuant to a risk assessment. No liability shall attach to the state,
- 24 the department, or any department employee based on the determination
- 25 to classify an offender at the lowest risk level, or to eliminate or
- 26 <u>terminate supervision</u>, in the absence of gross negligence. The
- 27 decision to eliminate or terminate supervision shall not affect the
- 28 <u>superior court's jurisdiction over the offender.</u>
- 29 (2) A county legislative authority may assume responsibility for
- 30 the supervision of all defendants within its jurisdiction who have been
- 31 convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor and sentenced to
- 32 probation by a superior court. The assumption of responsibility shall
- 33 be made by contract with the department of corrections on a biennial
- 34 basis.
- 35 (3) If a county assumes supervision responsibility, the county
- 36 shall supervise all superior court misdemeanant probationers within
- 37 that county for the duration of the biennium, as set forth in the
- 38 contract with the department of corrections.

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- 1 (4) A contract between a county legislative authority and the 2 department of corrections for the transfer of supervision 3 responsibility must include, at a minimum, the following provisions:
- 4 (a) The county's agreement to supervise all misdemeanant 5 probationers who are sentenced by a superior court within that county 6 and who reside within that county;
- 7 (b) A reciprocal agreement regarding the supervision of superior 8 court misdemeanant probationers sentenced in one county but who reside 9 in another county;
- 10 (c) The county's agreement to comply with the minimum standards for 11 classification and supervision of offenders as required under RCW 12 9.95.206;
- 13 (d) The amount of funds available from the department of 14 corrections to the county for supervision of superior court 15 misdemeanant probationers, calculated according to a formula 16 established by the department of corrections;
- 17 (e) A method for the payment of funds by the department of 18 corrections to the county;
- (f) The county's agreement that any funds received by the county under the contract will be expended only to cover costs of supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers;
- 22 (g) The county's agreement to account to the department of 23 corrections for the expenditure of all funds received under the 24 contract and to submit to audits for compliance with the supervision 25 standards and financial requirements of this section;
- 26 (h) Provisions regarding rights and remedies in the event of a 27 possible breach of contract or default by either party; and
- 28 (i) Provisions allowing for voluntary termination of the contract 29 by either party, with good cause, after sixty days' written notice.
- (5) If the contract between the county and the department of corrections is terminated for any reason, the department of corrections shall reassume responsibility for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county, unless the department has terminated supervision pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. In such an event, the department of corrections retains any and all rights and remedies available by law and under the contract.
- 37 (6) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its 38 employees, community corrections officers, and volunteers who assist 39 community corrections officers are not liable for any harm caused by

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- the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under 1 2 the supervision of a county. A county, its probation department and employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist probation 3 4 officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a 5 superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of the department of corrections. This subsection applies regardless of 6 7 whether the supervising entity is in compliance with the standards of 8 supervision at the time of the misdemeanant probationer's actions.
- 9 (7) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its 10 employees, community corrections officers, any county under contract with the department of corrections pursuant to this section and its 11 employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist community 12 corrections officers and probation officers in the superior court 13 misdemeanant probation program are not liable for civil damages 14 15 resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of superior court 16 misdemeanant probation activities unless the act 17 constitutes gross negligence. For purposes of this section, "volunteers" is defined according to RCW 51.12.035. 18
- 19 (8) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk
 20 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county
 21 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was
 22 convicted.
- 23 **Sec. 16.** RCW 9.95.210 and 1996 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
- 25 (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the 26 imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the 27 suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it 28 shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two 29 years, whichever is longer.

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(2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any

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order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make 1 2 restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the 3 offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees 4 5 with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not 6 7 prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be 8 imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs 9 of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d) following consideration of the financial condition of the person 10 subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of 11 electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as 12 13 a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make 14 15 restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance 16 17 of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

- (3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.
- 29 (4) In granting probation, the superior court may order the 30 probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer 31 as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative 32 authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of 33 34 superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the 35 superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a 36 37 superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the 38

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1 probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility 2 for the probationer's county of residence.

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- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is located.
- (6) The department may eliminate or terminate supervision, 16 including supervision for payment of restitution or legal financial 17 obligations, if the department has classified the probationer at the 18 lowest risk level pursuant to a risk assessment. No liability shall 19 attach to the state, the department, or any department employee based 20 on the determination to classify a probationer at the lowest risk 21 level, or to eliminate or terminate supervision, in the absence of 22 gross negligence. The decision to eliminate or terminate supervision 23 24 shall not affect the superior court's jurisdiction over the 25 probationer.
- 26 (7) When the department classifies an offender at the lowest risk 27 level, the department shall notify the sentencing court, the county 28 prosecutor, and the county clerk of the county where the offender was 29 convicted.
- 30 **Sec. 17.** RCW 72.04A.090 and 1981 c 136 s 84 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- Whenever a parolee breaches a condition or conditions under which
 he or she was granted parole, or violates any law of the state or rules
 and regulations of the indeterminate sentence review board ((of prison
 terms and paroles)), any ((probation and parole)) community corrections
 officer may arrest, or cause the arrest and suspension of parole of,
 such parolee without a warrant, pending a determination by the board.

 The facts and circumstances of such conduct of the parolee shall be

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reported by the ((probation and parole)) community corrections officer, with recommendations, to the indeterminate sentence review board ((of prison terms and paroles)), who may order the revocation or suspension of parole, revise or modify the conditions of parole or take such other action as may be deemed appropriate in accordance with RCW 9.95.120. The <u>indeterminate sentence review</u> board ((of prison terms and paroles)), after consultation with the secretary of corrections, shall make all rules and regulations concerning procedural matters, which shall include the time when state ((probation and parole)) community corrections officers shall file with the board reports required by this section, procedures pertaining thereto and the filing of information as may be necessary to enable the <u>indeterminate sentence</u> review board ((of prison terms and paroles)) to perform its functions under this section.

The ((probation and parole)) community corrections officers shall have like authority and power regarding the arrest and detention of a probationer who has breached a condition or conditions under which he or she was granted probation by the superior court, or violates any law of the state, pending a determination by the superior court. Community corrections officers have no obligation to arrest and detain a probationer, or to report a violation to the superior court, where the department has eliminated or terminated supervision pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210.

In the event a ((probation and parole)) community corrections officer shall arrest or cause the arrest and suspension of parole of a parolee or probationer in accordance with the provisions of this section, such parolee or probationer shall be confined and detained in the county jail of the county in which the parolee or probationer was taken into custody, and the sheriff of such county shall receive and keep in the county jail, where room is available, all prisoners delivered thereto by the ((probation and parole)) community corrections officer, and such parolees shall not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance, except upon approval of the indeterminate sentence review board ((of prison terms and paroles)) and the issuance by the board of an order of reinstatement on parole on the same or modified conditions of parole.

Sec. 18. RCW 4.56.100 and 1997 c 358 s 4 are each amended to read 38 as follows:

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- (1) When any judgment for the payment of money only shall have been 1 2 paid or satisfied, the clerk of the court in which such judgment was 3 rendered shall note upon the record in the execution 4 satisfaction thereof giving the date of such satisfaction upon either 5 the payment to such clerk of the amount of such judgment, costs and interest and any accrued costs by reason of the issuance of any 6 7 execution, or the filing with such clerk of a satisfaction entitled in 8 such action and identifying the same executed by the judgment creditor 9 or his or her attorney of record in such action or his or her assignee acknowledged as deeds are acknowledged. The clerk has the authority to 10 note the satisfaction of judgments for criminal and juvenile legal 11 financial obligations when the clerk's record indicates payment in full 12 13 or as directed by the court. Every satisfaction of judgment and every partial satisfaction of judgment which provides for the payment of 14 15 money shall clearly designate the judgment creditor and his or her 16 attorney if any, the judgment debtor, the amount or type of 17 satisfaction, whether the satisfaction is full or partial, the cause number, and the date of entry of the judgment. A certificate by such 18 19 clerk of the entry of such satisfaction by him or her may be filed in 20 the office of the clerk of any county in which an abstract of such judgment has been filed. When so satisfied by the clerk or the filing 21 of such certificate the lien of such judgment shall be discharged. 22
- (2) The department of social and health services shall file a satisfaction of judgment for welfare fraud conviction if a person does not pay money through the clerk as required under subsection (1) of this section.
- (((3) The department of corrections shall file a satisfaction of judgment if a person does not pay money through the clerk's office as required under subsection (1) of this section.))
- 30 **Sec. 19.** RCW 72.65.080 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 48 s 18 are each 31 amended to read as follows:
- The secretary may enter into contracts with ((the appropriate authorities)) other governmental agencies or private organizations for the ((payment of the cost of feeding and lodging and other expenses of housing)) management and operation of work release ((participants)) programs. Such contracts may include any other terms and conditions as may be appropriate for the implementation of the work release program.

 In addition the secretary is authorized to acquire, by lease or

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- 1 contract, appropriate facilities for the housing of work release
- 2 participants and providing for their subsistence and supervision. Such
- 3 work release participants placed in leased or contracted facilities
- 4 shall be required to reimburse the department the per capita cost of
- 5 subsistence and lodging in accordance with the provisions and in the
- 6 priority established by RCW 72.65.050(2). The location of such
- 7 facilities shall be subject to the zoning laws of the city or county in
- 8 which they may be situated.
- 9 Any work release program in existence on the effective date of this
- 10 act shall be managed and operated pursuant to a contract with a private
- 11 <u>organization under this section.</u>
- 12 **Sec. 20.** RCW 41.06.380 and 1979 ex.s. c 46 s 2 are each amended to
- 13 read as follows:
- Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit any department, as
- 15 defined in RCW 41.06.020, from purchasing services by contract with
- 16 individuals or business entities if such services were regularly
- 17 purchased by valid contract by such department prior to April 23, 1979:
- 18 PROVIDED, That no such contract may be executed or renewed if it would
- 19 have the effect of terminating classified employees or classified
- 20 employee positions existing at the time of the execution or renewal of
- 21 the contract, except as authorized by RCW 72.65.080.
- 22 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 21.** This act takes effect July 1, 2002. The
- 23 legislature intends that sections 1 through 18 of this act apply
- 24 retroactively to sentences imposed and offenders on community custody,
- 25 community placement, community service, community supervision, legal
- 26 financial obligations, or probation before, on, or after July 1, 2002.

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